PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862---VOL. 18. PORTLAND, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1881. {ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.} PRICE 3 CENTS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW PORTLAND THEATRE.
MONDAY, MARCH 7th.

SNELBAKER'S
MAJESTIC CONSOLIDATION.

ARTISTS OF MERIT. 50 ARTISTS OF FAME.

A congregation of Artists without a parallel in the

HISTORY OF AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES.

Artists from England! Artists from Spain! Artists from Germany! Artists from France! Artists from Russia! And the Very Best Artists of America!

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CHARMING GRACEFUL 4 BEAUTIFUL WONDERFUL

Genuine Hindoos.

IN THEIR NATIVE NAUTCH DANCE.

Merit, Mirth and Magnificence are the chief salient points of their great show. Sensational Features Startling Surprises have made the Majestics famous.

3 ACTS SIMULTANEOUSLY. AN ORIGINAL FEATURE. THREE DISTINCT ACTS ON THE STAGE AT ONE TIME. 3

A Novelty original with and performed successfully only by this Mammoth Aggregation, an organization that forms in its entirety what the Press and public pronounce beyond all qualification to be the Largest and Best Variety and Burlesque Combination ever presented to the American public. The evening's entertainment to conclude with the Nonsensical MUSICAL BURLESQUE, entitled

Prince Pretty Patt!

☞Reserved Seats will be on sale at the box office COMMENCING SATURDAY.
mar4 d3t

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A Course of Lectures, and **OLD FOLK'S CONCERT,** to be held at FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner of Casco and Cumberland Streets.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10th,—Rev. J. J. Hall, Auburn. Subject: "London."
THURSDAY, MARCH 17th,—Rev. J. M. Lowden. Subject: "Success of Failure."
THURSDAY, MARCH 24th,—Rev. F. E. Clark. Subject: "What's in a Name."
THURSDAY, MARCH 31st,—Old Folk's Concert, arranged by F. A. Bowdoin. Also Reading by Miss Valentine of Deering.

Admission for the Course—75 cts. Single Ticket—25 cts. Course Tickets for Children, under 15 years of age—35 cts. Single Tickets—15 cts. Organ Concert 7½, Lecture 7¾. Tickets for sale at Thomas Fisher's, corner Brackett and Summer St.; F. A. Ross & Co., 499 Congress St.; O. W. Fullam, 41 Exchange St.; W. C. Barrows, 84 Portland St.; F. L. Bowey, 111 Congress St., and at the Door. mar3eod3t*

"PLANTAGENET LONDON."
REV. DR. BOLLES'
Second Illustrated Lecture at Plymouth Church, Monday Evening, March 7th.
Tickets 35 cents.
Lecture at 7¾.
mar4 d3t

NEW PORTLAND THEATRE,
C. H. SMITH, ...Manager.

LIMITED TO TWO NIGHTS.

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MR. FRANK MAYO,

And a Superb Company.

TUESDAY EVENING — First production here of Bartley Campell's latest and greatest success,

VAN THE VIRGINIAN.

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DAVY CROCKETT.

Elaborate scenery and effects for the production of the two plays are carried by the management.

VERY POPULAR PRICES.—Reserved Seats, 75c; admission, 50 and 35 cents.

Seats secured at the box office of the Theatre three days in advance. Sale will begin 9 a. m. on the morning of March 4th. mar3d6t

Gilbert's Assemblies,
Every Thursday Evening.

Class in Dancing Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
mar2 dtf

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FRESCO PAINTERS,
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je2 d1y

1880 MAINE STATE FAIR 1880

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These prices are but little more than half what I have been charging for the same, but I have perfected arrangements whereby I can do the work at above rates for a few weeks, and I have resolved to give my patrons the benefit, and at the same time introduce a series of Crayons of a high order. The tendency of many of our citizens to waste their funds for Worthless Mechanical Productions by Amateurs, specimens of which may be seen on every hand, is the principal incentive which induces me to place Legitimate Work at so low a figure.

I would also call special attention to my Solar Enlargements on Albumen Paper, which I make from Life, for the small sum of $10.00 each. Unlike the Putty effects above referred to, these Photos are perfect likenesses, rich in detail, and are fine illustrations of Art as found in Photography, and in their production I challenge any attempt at competition.

Remember that for grown people cloudy and even stormy weather is equally favorable and in many cases preferable to sunshine. Small children should be brought in early on bright sunny days.

Appointments may be made by Mail or Telephone.

Respectfully,

CONANT.
feb19dtf

Bicycle School.
Open Day and Evening. ADMISSION FREE.
Bicycles to let by the hour. Every one should learn to ride. It is good exercise, a useful accomplishment and a fascinating sport. No. 135 Middle St., over Woodman, True & Co.'s. LAMSON BROS., Ag'ts for the best Bicycles. mar2dtf

BOOTS
for long, slim, narrow feet.

BOOTS
for short, wide, full feet.

Spring Styles!

LADIES'
Cloth Top Button with low vamp, Box Toe, Quarter over vamp, SS, S, A, B, M and F.

LADIES'
French and American Kid Button, with low vamp, box toe, quarter over vamp, all widths and sizes

CHILDREN'S
School Boots, all widths and sizes.

LADIES'
Side Laced Boots a Specialty. AA, A, B, C and D.

LADIES'
Stylish fancy slippers in all the leading styles.

LADIES'
5 strap Sandals, French Kid, all widths and sizes.

MEN'S
Cloth Top Congress Boots, A, B, C and D.

MEN'S
Cloth Top, Button.

MEN'S
French Calf Balmorals, AA, A, B and C.

MEN'S
French Calf Jersey Congress, AA, A, B, C and D

YOUTHS'
French Calf Button Boots, B, C and D. Youths' Balmorals, all widths.

LADIES'
Winter Boots at cost. Immense bargains in winter Boots, from the narrowest to the widest, all widths and sizes.

LADIES'
First quality Rubbers as low as the lowest, light weight, narrow Rubbers a specialty.

BROWN,
THE SHOE DEALER,
421 Congress Street
Sign of Gold Boot.
feb26 eodtf

CALL and SEE
Decker Bros' Pianos,
Indorsed by ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
Also a choice stock of first-class
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Samuel Thurston,
3 Free St. Block, - PORTLAND.
sep29 dtf

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39 Exchange street, Portland, Me., on MONDAY, the seventh day of March, proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to see if they will reduce the capital Stock of the Company, and, if so, to what amount.

By order of the Directors.

CHARLES H. FOYE, Clerk.
Portland, February 19, 1881. feb21dtd

CHARLES RICH,
GENERAL BROKER,
22 Exchange Street.
Lumber and General Merchandise bought and sold on commission.
Cash advances made on approved property.
Stocks and Bonds dealt in.
jan11eodtf

MISCELLANEOUS

Fancy Groceries.

To that portion of the public who buy largely of the delicacies in our line, we would say, we are constantly adding to our already large assortment of such goods and when any new article of this kind offers having real merit, our immediate effort is to get it. The same causes which enabled us to undersell in leading and staple goods enable us to do so in this department. We would remind our friends that the quality of the goods we sell should be taken into consideration when comparing our prices with those of other stores, as we aim to keep no goods of inferior quality, and guarantee every article we sell to give entire satisfaction.

HUCKINS' CELEBRATED SOUPS.

Tomato, Okra or Gumbo, Chicken, Ox Tail, Julienne, Beef, Pea, Consomme, Macaroni, Mullagatawney, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Mock Turtle,

35 cts. Can.

Green Turtle and Terrapin, 75 cts. Can,

Put up in quart cans, are universally rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated before serving.

FRESH DWARF OKRA, 35 cts. Can.

SOMETHING NEW.
BOILED DINNER.
Put up in quart cans nicely seasoned and thoroughly cooked, 25 cts. a Can

CLAM CHOWDER, 25 CTS. A CAN.

MACCARONI AND CHEESE.

La Favorita Maccaroni, small	20c lb	Edam Cheese	$1.10 each
" " " medium	20c "	Pine Apple	25c lb
Lagana and Pojero Maccaroni, large	20c "	Young America Cheese	22c "
La Favorita Vermacelli	20c "	Swiss Cheese	40c "
Alphabet Soup	20c "	Roquefort Cheese	60c "
Choice Dairy Cheese	16c "	Cream Cheese	25c each.
" Sage "	18c "	Neufchatel	10 cts. each, 3 for 25c.
English Dairy Cheese, very choice	25c "	Parmassan Grated	50c bottle

Buckwheat Cakes
— AND —
MAPLE SYRUP.

Fresh Buckwheat in 10 lb. bags,	35c
Hecker's Self Raising Buckwheat	32c bag
Pure Maple Syrup	$1.35 gal.
Jasper's Fine Table Syrup	1.25 "
White Drips	1.25 "
Choice Golden Syrup	.65 "

Dried Fruits.

Evaporated Peaches, extra choice	40c lb	Orange Peel	25c lb
" Raspberries, "	40c "	Lemon "	25c "
Pitted Cherries,	40c "	New Turkish Prunes, very choice, 9c lb, 3lbs for	25c
Blackberries	15c "	New French Prunes	15, 18, 20 and 25c
Alden Evaporated Apple	15c "		

We have in stock a large variety of Vostezzea and Zant Currants, Delusa, London Layer, Muscatel, Valoncia and Sultana Raisins, at

LOW PRICES.

WIESBADEN CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Crystallized Assorted Fruits, very choice,	$1.25 box.
" Prunes, " "	1.25 "

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Preserved Turkish Roses	45c can.	German Pretzels	25c lb
Preserved Limes	$1.25 bottle.	Albert Biscuit	75c can.
Wine Calves' Feet Jelly	50 and 75c "	London Wafers, assorted flavors	35c "
Brandy Cherries	25c "	Pates de Foies Gras,	$1.25 and $2.00 "
Fresh Tamarinds	25 and 45c "	Anchovy Paste	50c jar.
Guava Jelly	15, 25 and 50c box.	Yarmouth Bloaters	50c "
Swiss Honey	35c bottle.	Smoked Dried Beef	25c lb
Canton Dry Ginger	50c lb	Imported German Sausage	
" Preserved Ginger	45, 75 and $1.25 jar.	French Peas	25c can.
Shaker Apple Sauce	50 and 85c bucket.	" Mushrooms	40c "
Pure Fruit Butter	75c pail.	Stuffed Olives	75c bottle.
Cider Jelly	75c "	Tobasco Sauce	50c "
Plum Pudding	30, 50 and 75c can.	Chutney "	65c "
Spiced Salmon	45 and 65c "	Baldwin Tomato Catsup, very choice,	20 & 30c bot.
" Oysters	75c bottle.	India Currie Powder	30c bottle.
Burr Artichokes	75c can.	French Capers	35 and 45c "

Our stock of canned goods comprises a full assortment of everything in the fruit, meat, fish and vegetable line. We get our goods from the best southern and eastern packers, and buy only those brands which from experience we know to be the best. We make a specialty of Thurber's Canned Goods, which are the finest goods packed.

GEO. C. SHAW & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
585 & 587 Congress & 235 Middle Sts.,
PORTLAND.

TOLU ROCK AND RYE

The Great **APPETIZER** and **SURE CURE**

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS.

In this new combination we have blended together by DISTILLATION (which cannot be effectually done in any other way,) the Balsam Tolu, Rock Sandy, pure Old Rye Whiskey, and a VALUABLE TONIC, which preserves all the virtues of the ingredients, yielding valuable expectorant qualities and giving the article a fine flavor and an agreeable taste. Balsam Tolu has long been used by the medical profession for its soothing, healing and nourishing properties, in allaying any irritation of the throat, chest and lungs. Tolu Rock and Rye is a diffusive stimulant, creating a healthy appetite and toning up the system generally. The eminent chemist Prof. G. A. Mariner of Chicago has analyzed and cheerfully recommends its use. The purity of the ingredients used makes it a pleasant, healthful tonic and appetizing beverage for all.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1880.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM of TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed to this article in pectoral complaints, while the whisky and the syrup constitute an emulsion rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula, it may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and other persons WITHOUT RENDERING THEM LIABLE TO PAY SPECIAL TAX AS LIQUOR DEALERS.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) GREEN R. RAUM, Commissioner.

CAUTION—DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you a common Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK and RYE, as ours is the only MEDICATED preparation, the GENUINE has the name of LAWRENCE & MARTIN on the Government Revenue Stamp on each bottle. Put up in Quart size Bottles for General and Family use. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and General Dealers everywhere. If not found at your Druggist's or Grocer's we will send a bottle prepaid to the nearest express office to you. Price $1.00 or six bottles for $5.00.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill's.
BRANCH, NO. 6 BARCLAY ST., New York.
Sold in Portland by all Druggists. nov2eod&weow1y 45

WM. M. MARKS,
Book, Card, and Job Printer,
Printers' Exchange,
111 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
Fine Job Printing a Specialty.
Orders by mail or in person promptly attended to.
Particular attention paid to Book and Pamphlet Printing.
jy10 TuThStf

CARDS, 30,000.
100 SETS Fancy, Gilt and Chromo Cards French and American, for 2,—3,—4,—5, 6,—8,—10,—12,—15,—20 and 25 cts. per set. No two alike, 6 sets 25 cts., 10 sets 50 cts., 15 or 20 sets $1.00. Sample lots of 25 cards 20 cts. New sets received every day. IRA C. STOCKBRIDGE, Music Dealer, 156 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
mar1 d1w*

European Ticket Office.
Cabin and Steerage Tickets by the **Cunard, Allan, Inman, White Star and Anchor Lines of European Steamers** sailing weekly from Boston and New York. For further particulars call on or address
T. P. McGOWAN, Bookseller,
n 499 CONGRESS STREET, dt

Notice.

TO the creditors of the Evans Rifle Manufacturing Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of Maine and having its place of business at Poland, in the County of Androscoggin; parties of the fourth part in a certain deed of trust, dated December 20th, A. D. 1879, and recorded in Androscoggin County Registry of Deeds, Book 101, Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The undersigned, trustees under the deed of trust above mentioned, deeming it for the best interests of all concerned that the property rights and credits conveyed to them by said deed should be sold, hereby give notice that on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1881, pursuant to the fourth specification in said deed of trust they will sell at public or private sale at the factory formerly occupied by said company, at Mechanic Falls, Maine, all and singular the stock, machinery, tools, materials and fixtures of said corporation, all its notes and book-accounts, all Letters Patent of the United States and all Foreign Patents, and all rights therein, and all contracts in relation to the same or in relation to any inventions or discoveries not yet patented, and all other personal property, chattels, rights and credits of every name, kind and nature whatsoever belonging to said Evans Rifle Manufacturing Company in and about its manufactory at said Poland. Also all the capital stock of said Evans Rifle Manufacturing Company, saving and reserving one share each to Adna C. Denison, Adna T. Denison, Calvin M. Cram and Lizzie A. O'Brien. Any portion of said property not disposed of on said day, will be sold by said trustees on subsequent days at public or private sale, pursuant to the powers vested in us under said deed of trust. Said property consists in part of valuable machinery of all descriptions used in manufacturing rifles, all in first-class condition and but little used. Terms, cash on delivery or its equivalent. Schedules of the property will be furnished upon application to George C. Wing at Auburn, Maine.

Dated this twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1881.

JESSE DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WING, } Trustees.
JOSIAH A. BUCKNAM,
mar2 d7t

MISCELLANEOUS

$65
Buys a Smith American
ORGAN.

Weber, Kranich & Bach and Wheelock Pianos equally as cheap. Organs sold on instalments of 25 cents per day.

W. M. FURBUSH & SON,
FARRINGTON BLOCK,
PORTLAND.
feb22 dtf

OPENED TO-DAY,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24.
THE FINEST COLLECTION
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS
ever shown in Portland.

We intend giving our special attention to decorating with Wall Papers, and have made the most careful and liberal selections possible in all grades from the cheapest to the best.

Our new store is admirably adapted to the wants of the trade, and we cordially invite the public to an inspection of both store and stock.

Bosworth & Morse,
591 Congress Street.
feb24 dtf

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG.

The old Family Physician at Fault—Dr. David Kennedy the Successful Surgeon.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Elsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster county, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. His family physician refused to amputate the limb—asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. *David* KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Elsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. The gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggists has it. ONE DOLLAR a Bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout, New York. feb8TuThd&S&w1m

WEBB'S
W
CHOCOLATE
Cocoa and Broma.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
JOSIAH WEBB & CO., MILTON, MASS.
feb15 eod&w3m

STAMPING.
STAMPED GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN
DECORATIVE NEEDLE WORK,
KENSINGTON OR
OUTLINE EMBROIDERY

All materials for Art Needle Work, in great variety.

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507 1-2 Congress St.
M. E. FAIRWEATHER
oct16 eodtf

Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00. Six packages $5.
oct12 TuTh&Sd1y

W. H. SCOTT,
Galvanized Iron Gutter & Cornice Manuf'r.
All kinds of sheet iron and tin work made to order.
Persons troubled with ice and snow gathering on the eaves of buildings can have them lined up water tight at short notice and at reasonable prices by applying to me.
Tin roofing a specialty. Agent for Austin's Patent Expanding Water Conductors. A full assortment constantly on hand.
Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Union Street,
PORTLAND, ME.
jan18 eod3m*

COALINE.
THE UNEQUALLED WASHING PREPARATION
AND UNIVERSAL CLEANSER.
While possessing all the good qualities of other Washing Preparations, which in time invariably eat the clothes, it is perfectly harmless to the most delicate fabric. For House-cleaning purposes it far surpasses every other preparation. It removes Grease-spots, Pitch, Tar or Dirt of any kind, from Cloths, Carpets, Furniture etc., with wonderful ease. Try it.
Beware of buying a spurious article. Edward Batson, the only traveling Agent for Portland.
MAINE COALINE COMPANY,
Proprietors, Portland.
H. H. RICKER & Co., Selling Agt's. for the State.
178 Fore Street, Portland, Me.
jan22 eod3m

Portland Savings Bank.
NOTICE is hereby given, that hereafter deposits will begin on interest from the first days of February, May, August and November only.
The amount to begin on interest from any one of these dates cannot exceed three hundred dollars, except in the case of trust funds.
Per order of the managers.
EDWARD A. NOYES, Treasurer.
February 28, 1881 mar1eod&w4w9

RARE CHANCE.
STOCK and fixtures of Store recently occupied by R. H. PARKER, on Free Street, will be sold low if applied for AT ONCE. Splendidly located for Groceries or Fruit,
Enquire at 101 COMMERCIAL STREET.
mar4 d3t

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

EVERY regular attaché of the PRESS is furnished with a *Card* certificate signed by Stanley Pullen, Editor, All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM SENTER.

The Inaugural Address.

President Garfield's inaugural address is pleasant readnig. Much of it is necessarily conventional in matter; but all the topics discussed are happily and gracefully treated. Mr. Garfield is a rhetorician in the best sense of that word, and adorns whatever he touches.

Much of the address is devoted to National education. The judicious and vigorous plea for the broadening of that field comes with especial propriety from a man so greatly indebted to the advantages of the American school system for the position he now holds, and one whose forethought and economy and love of learning led him to avail himself to the fullest of opportunities open to every lad in the land: is entitled to speak as a master. In President Garfield we have one of the best examples this country can furnish of the scholar in politics. He is the most promising child our educational system has yet given birth to, and we hope and believe a stalwart statesmanship will justify his endeavors and our national course of training. His opportunity is great. That he will avail himself of it those who best know the man confidently predict. There is certainly this to be said: he does not kick down the ladder up which he has climbed to fame, but strives to strengthen its rounds and broaden its frame.

President Garfield is chary of promises. That is wise. The course he indicates is the proper course to follow; and, with the aid of the judicious advisers he seems minded to call about him he can pursue it with success. The suggestions he makes about public affairs are proper and timely. He promises to urge them upon Congress. That body will doubtless pay heed to them. It certainly will if they are presented to it in the well-considered, reasonable, and conciliatory manner of the inaugural speech—a manner to which the new President was born, and which he has many times used with great address.

THAT brilliant and usually well informed correspondent, Mr. M. P. Handy of the Philadelphia Press, has come to the conclusion that "we are going to have a Blaine administration. The Blaine influence," he says, "was conspicuously illustrated in the matter of the call for an extra session of the Senate. The idea of staving off that session in order to make sure of a Republican organization at the very start was put into the head of Hayes by the friends of Senator Mahone. Hayes entertained it so far as to agree to leave the matter to Garfield, and on the latter's arrival here it was taken up at once. Blaine was called into consultation, and to him Mahone's representatives, Brady and Popham, both Virginia Republicans, explained their chief's intentions. Blaine heard them through and then deliberately and positively not only declared himself opposed to a postponement of the call for an executive session of the Senate, but pronounced judgment against any coalition between the Republicans and the Readjusters for the capture of the officers and committees of the Senate or for any other purpose related to national politics. The result was that Garfield asked Hayes to call the executive session for the 4th of March. This involves complications the outcome of which is doubtful. One of the Wisconsin Senators is dead and the other has gone home to ask for his colleague's place. Unless Wisconsin shall act more promptly than seems probable, the officers and committees of the Senate will remain under Democratic control, whichever way Senator Mahone may vote. This may be remedied of course, as soon as the Senate is full, but meanwhile Senator Mahone's plans are considerably disarranged and his importance as a factor in legislation is lessened. Without going further into the Senatorial situation, the point I wish to make is that Blaine has "got in his work," as the boys at Harrisburgh would tersely express it, very early in the day. The indications are that he proposed to make the Garfield Administration a combination of Stalwarts and Independents, and more or less openly antagonistic to what is known as "machine influence" from the very start. This is not a light undertaking even for a man of Blaine's political genius, experience and fertility in resources.. The game is dangerous, but the stakes are high."

The National House of Representatives Monday agreed to pay Moody Boynton $2000 for the expense of his contest against Dr. Loring. The $5000 fee to Gen. Butler, however, was stricken out. It is "expenses paid" which causes many of these senseless contests. If the expenses of unsuccessful contestants were paid out of their own pockets, just as the costs of an unsuccessful suit in a court of law are, Gen. Anderson would not be prosecuting his nonsensical claim for Mr. Reed's seat in this District. The General has been trying for a good many years to go to Washington at the Government's expense, but has never had an opportunity before, and well knowing he never will again, proposes to go now. It is expected that the contested election cases before the present House will cost the Government about $42,000. This is offering altogether too much premium for "pure cussedness."—Biddeford Union and Journal.

THERE is much truth in the observations of the Union and Journal above quoted. There is no substance in Gen. Anderson's contest and he well knows it. The only apparent object in it is to get some money out of the national treasury under the forms of law. The Union and Journal's term "pure cussedness" doesn't seem far out of the way as a description of the operation.

WASHINGTON specials say that it is believed by well-informed men in both Houses, and by Treasury officials, that there will be no further attempt, now or hereafter, to refund the 5s and 6s of 1881. They and all other outstanding bonds are to be paid as rapidly as possible. This is to be done, at least as regard the 5s and 6s, under the Bayard amendment to the sundry civil bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus funds on redemption of all bonds, and, if necessary, by the sale of $100,000,000 4 per cents. under the act of 1870.

THE Detroit Free Press thinks that inviting General Hancock to General Garfield's inauguration is like the girl who urged her rejected lover to be her chosen one's "best man" at her wedding. "You see, Charlie," she said, "we want the affair to be real stylish, and I'm sure Will would have done as much for you if you'd happened to be the one."

THE first reform President Garfield should undertake is a reform of the weather. Of course such an attempt will be opposed by "practical men," but doubtless they will be actuated by corrupt purposes, and their protestations ought to be disregarded.

Recent Publications.

The Past in the Present. By Arthur Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. (New York: Harpers; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon). This is the title of a volume made up of a series of ten lectures on archæological subjects delivered by the author. They are published with little change, except the omission of some recapitulations, often useful in a lecture but which may well be left out in reprinting. Anything more fresh, natural and fascinating in the department of the antiquarian is not imaginable than Dr. Mitchell's work. He is careful to sift evidence and compare notes of civilizations; and is not led into hasty conclusions as to the antiquity and origin of the relics found in forgotten habitations of mankind. He gives many interesting descriptions of some of the primitive utensils, the rude pottery, the spindle with its stone whorl, the pagan shadows of dead belief that are yet to be found in the island of Lewis—while in the very cottages where these ancient-seeming objects are in daily use, they stand side by side on the shelf with Staffordshire teacups and Birmingham cutlery. So that the student of archæology receives a useful hint to the effect that the form of an utensil or its apparent degree of workmanship is not a trustworthy mark of its age. The general reader will not fail to enjoy the practical and breezy quality of Dr. Mitchell's research. With him we are taken on pleasant strolls through the Scottish islands, where the heather of to-day creeps over the ancient soil and the clear sunlight gives us to see the past, not the dusty and strange shapes that we associate with the science of the antiquarian, but with its own life and its own pleasures. Dr. Mitchell does not by any means look down upon the arts and beliefs of savage races as proving no power of mind and handiwork; on the contrary he gives them credit for much that makes life desirable; and this broad and sympathetic tone of his comment adds greatly to the readers' reliance as well as pleasure in his opinions. The illustrations to the volume are numerous and interesting, increasing the worth of one of the most lively, attractive and reasonable of modern works upon antiquarian research.

Early Spring in Massachusetts. Henry D. Thoreau (Boston: Houghton & Mifflin; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.) The selections from Thoreau's journal, of which this volume consists, are arranged by the editor, Mr. H. G. O. Blake, in an ingenious manner; that is, Thoreau's notes of the same day of the month, in various years, are set down together so that by comparison of these notes a close average of the progress of a New England Spring may be made. The minuteness and attention with which the philosopher of Walden Pond observed all natural objects is too well known to need the pointing out. Mr. Blake has done his work of arrangement with care and evident pleasure.

Life and Letters of John Howard Raymond. Edited by his eldest daughter. (New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlburt; Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham.) Professor Raymond is most familiar to the public in his capacity of the first president of Vassar College; and the present biography, which is a well written and arranged volume, shows him in other social and active relations as an earnest, useful and benevolent man.

The Longfellow Birthday Book is a dainty little volume, tastefully compiled from the Poet's works. Miss Charlotte Fisk Bates has selected quotations from the prose and verse of Mr. Longfellow and—with more or less design of appropriateness—set them opposite blank spaces headed with the days of the month and the names of famous persons whose birthdays occur upon the several dates. It is a charming and convenient little volume: and under what pleasanter auspices could each day come in, than with song or word of Mr. Longfellow?

The Schoolmaster's Trial, or the Old School and New. By A. Perry. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.) A spirited and thoughtful book, written with talent and purpose. It is an effective plea against the uniform discipline, the red tape, the coarse routine of public school systems. It shows how ill-adapted these methods of teaching are to bring forward what is best in a child's nature; how, by insisting that the most opposite talents shall be treated precisely alike, they discourage and dwarf natural aptitudes; how utterly opposed is such inflexible and unsympathetic treatment to the instinct of a child, which demands love and reasoning care. In the course of an entertaining story these two theories of education are contrasted; and parents and teachers will do well to read this little volume with attention. Of course it is easy to say that theories work well on paper, and that manifold difficulties arise in actual experiment. But it remains true that the best training for a child is that which puts him in full, practical use of his particular gifts.

Pearls of Thought. Maturin M. Ballou. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.) This is a volume of choice quotations arranged alphabetically, by topics; and affording a wide variety of brilliant and wise sayings of many writers, ancient and modern. It is intended as a supplement to a similar work by the same compiler, Treasury of Thought, and avoids repetition of the selections contained in the previous volume. It is a convenient and excellent collection of choice paragraphs.

Anecdotes of Public Men. By John W. Forney. (New York: Harpers; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon). The very remarkable amount of self-laudation which Col. Forney has been able to compress into the preface of this volume, obviates any necessity of praise from less interested quarters. Briefly, this second series of anecdotes—encouraged by "the immense success" of the first series, the author tells us, is at least instructive in one way. It shows to journalists and other writers how self-conceit, and a shallow and superficial fashion of looking upon men and affairs, the limited insight of those who regard politics as an end, not a means, and a lack of the sense of patriotic responsibility—so far deaden the perception and understanding of whatever is genuine, great and admirable, that a man may be in the midst of current history, may meet heroes face to face daily, may hear and see all notable things of his times; and yet, for want of patriotic faith, incorruptible political virtue, and the large, limitless love of noble things—be a careless spectator and ineffectual reporter. In a volume of the size and scope of Col. Forney's reminiscences, with the remarkable opportunities which he enjoyed for observing the affairs of the nation, and the numerous noted names which brighten his pages—there is, of course, much interesting matter. But the reader feels that the bare and superficial outlines only have been offered him, the fine appreciation that faithfully transcribes the animating spirit of history is utterly lacking.

The Religions of China: By James Legge, Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, England. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.) In this volume are contained a series of four lectures, delivered by Prof. Legge at the request of the Presbyterian College of England upon the religious and moral teachings of the Chinese, as compared with those of Christianity. Prof. Legge does not regard Confucius as a mere philosopher, but claims for his teachings the title of a religion. Taoism, a religious philosophy of less influence in China than the belief of Confucius, is next considered. The precepts and teachings of the Chinese are exceedingly curious; and also contain much that is everywhere accepted as just and desirable, while, again, some of their doctrines and practices are fantastic in the extreme. Prof. Legge writes with the authority of long study and thorough acquaintance with his subject; and while his attitude toward the Chinese religions is tolerant and ready to admit the many moral excellencies of their instructions, his aim is to show by comparison the moral and spiritual advantages of our Christian beliefs and revelations.

Sight. An Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision. By Joseph Le Conte, LL. D. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham.) This valuable work is included in Messrs. Appleton's International Scientific Series, which has proved its fitness to popular needs, and meets with the approval it merits. Dignified, but not too technical treatment of practical scientific topics characterize the series, and the present volume is no exception to the rule. Beginning with physiological notes upon the structure and functions of the human eye, Prof. Le Conte passes to a minute and fully illustrated consideration of binocular vision. His experiments and conclusions are exceedingly ingenious and original; and this admirable and brilliant treatise is a genuine addition to the literature of optical science.

Mr. William J. Rolfe adds to his edition of Shakespeare's Plays two volumes, containing respectively All's Well that Ends Well, and the Taming of the Shrew. The frank, clear and effective quality of Mr. Rolfe's critical notes, the good sense and reasonableness of his theories, and the careful and reliable fashion of his editing cannot be too highly commended. His edition of Shakespere's plays deserves to become a standard authority.

The recent discussions whether Chinese immigration shall or shall not be permitted, is at present bearing fruit of various volumes more or less intimately connected with the vexed question. Among these Dr. W. A. P. Martin's work, The Chinese, their Education, Philosophy and Letters (New York: Harpers; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon), is one of the ripest and most valuable contributions. These essays indeed were not written with any view to influencing the international relations of our own country with China, having been prepared for the American Oriental Society during a period covering twenty years—but no doubt the increased popular interest in the Chinese people has encouraged their publication. In no manner can the relations of the two nations be better aided on their way to adjustment than by writings which shall give our people to undertand the national ideas and customs of the jealously guarded kingdom of the Celestials. Prof. Martin, in his quality of President of the College at Pekin, has remarkable advantages for observing and understanding the literary conditions of China. His papers are varied and interesting in their subjects, and are charming and full of interest. The reader's liking and respect for the literature and traditions of this curious people will be greatly increased by this volume, and it is impossible to deny to the delicate poetic fancy; the profound, if often mistaken, philosophy, the literary enthusiasm of the Chinese a place among the attributes of a high civilization. Prof. Martin's work is full of interest to the usual reader, as well as to the specialist in Oriental science, and cannot fail to strengthen popular liking and appreciation of the Chinese nation.

Another volume on the Chinese question—this one a direct discussion of it—is by Hon. George F. Seward, late U. S. minister to China (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon). It is said to be the case that continued sojourn in China results in hearty liking for the people of that nation, and Mr. Seward has followed this precedent. He has carefully studied the Chinese people and their institutions with a view to the immigration question; and has been glad to believe

BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA.

Indigent Veterans Not to be Considered Paupers.

ANOTHER BATCH OF NOMINATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]
AUGUSTA, March 4.

The amendment to the present railroad law, presented to-day, provides that when a railroad corporation, by any irregularity or uncertainty in its location, has failed to acquire legally the land actually embraced in its railway it may at any time correct and perfect such location and file a new description thereof; and where damages have been once determined and settled for, on account of the original location, such railroad company shall not be subject to a reassessment of damages by reason of such corrected location.

The bill reported relating to registry of deeds from the State provides for striking out of sect. 1, chap. 205, public laws of 1880, the words "and approved by the Governor or certified by the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor," and inserting instead "or other legal custodian of such records."

The bill relating to the Reform School provides that the trustees of that institution may indenture any boy under their charge for a term of years, and when deemed desirable may order his return to the school, and enforce such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a municipal court. It also provides for the amendment of sect. 9, chap. 142, R. S., by striking therefrom in the second line the words "and not less than one year."

The bill relating to soldiers and sailors provides that no soldier or sailor who has served by enlistment a term of nine months in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war of 1861, and has received an honorable discharge therefrom, or having so enlisted has been honorably discharged by reason of wounds or of disease contracted in such service, who may become dependant upon any town or city in this State shall not be considered a pauper, or be disfranchised for that cause. The expenses incurred by any town or city in furnishing supplies to such person may be recovered of the town or city where he has his settlement in the manner provided by chapter 24, R. S.

The bill relating to allowance for travel and attendance to parties recovering costs in the Superior Court of Kennebec county provides that it shall not be limited to two terms, and shall be the same for a plaintiff as for defendant in a suit.

Gov. Plaisted made the following nominations to-day.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, Trustee of Insane Hospital in place of Joseph Mauley; Everett Smith, Portland, Commissioner of Fish and Game, in place of E. M. Stilwell, term expired; Edward Cushing, Camden, Inspector of Prisons and Jails, in place of D. G. Bean, removed; Spencer Rogers, Portland, Inspector of Prisons, to fill vacancy caused by removal of J. W. Porter; Ora S. Pease, Oldtown, Indian Agent for Penobscot tribe; Capt. Charles Merrill, Portland, Harbor Commissioner; John B. Redman, Judge of Municipal Court of Ellsworth.

The hospital investigation was continued on the part of the hopsital this afternoon.

M. V. B. Chase testified that in the report of the council made in 1873 concerning the hospital investigation his name was signed by Col. Dow without his knowledge.

Abram McLaughlin, of Auburn, testified that he never knew Daniel Palmer to be kept in the fodge till he suffered with cold. Witness had lost one eye by a patient throwing a vessel at him.

John H. Yeaton, who had been employed at the hospital for twenty years as carpenter, testified at length. He would not say that there had not been abuses, but he believed the hospital was well managed. The attendants had themselves complained that Dr. Harlow was looking out too sharp for them.

Several other witnesses were heard and the committee adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

SIXTIETH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

[Special to the Press.]
AUGUSTA, March 4.

Orders were presented that the Senate hold two sessions a day on and after Thursday next; also that when the Senate adjourn, the House concurring, it be to Monday at 4 p. m.

Bills were reported to amend sec. 5, chap. 107, R. S., relating to depositions; relating to fees for travel and attendance in the Superior Court for Kennebec county; to amend chap. 144, laws of 1874, relating to insurance companies, (it requires all insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State to have their principal offices located here, and also that the meetings of the companies shall be held in this State), to amend the charter of the Ocean Park Association; to increase the tolls of the Nahmakanta Dam Co.; to incorporate the Biddeford and Saco Water Company, (engrossed under a suspension of the rules); to protect the property of lumbering companies.

The resolves providing for the revision of the statutes were given their several readings and engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

A conference committee on bill relating to taking of mackerel was appointed.

Bill to provide in part for the expenses of the government was recommitted

Bill abolishing continuance fees of causes in the Supreme Courts of the State where the clerks are salaried officers, was passed to be engrossed.

Resolve appropriating $500 for a road from Kingfield to Eustis in Franklin county was called up and passed to be engrossed.

Senator Mortland called up the bill fixing the salary of the Insurance Commissioner at $1200, and moved that the sum be placed at $900. The amendment was adopted and the bill, which also requires the commissioner to give bonds, was passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.

Resolve in aid of a road from the forks of the Kennebec river, in Somerset county, to Shirley Mills, in Piscataquis county, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed, and pending concurrence was tabled on motion of Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent.

Resolve relating to a bounty on bears came from the Senate amended, and pending concurrence was tabled on motion of Mr. Freeman of Cherryfield.

Bills were presented to incorporate the following banks: Bath bank of Bath; People's bank of Waterville; City bank of Biddeford; Canal bank of Portland; Gardiner bank of Gardiner; Cumberland bank of Portland.

Mr. Bradstreet of Bridgton presented bill an act in addition to chap. 51, R. S., in relation to railroads.

Mr. Hall of Rockland presented resolve proposing an amendment of the constitution to restore annual sessions of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Strout the vote was reconsidered whereby an act amendatory to the act relating to schools in the city of Portland, approved Feb. 10, 1875, was passed and the bill was tabled.

The use of the hall was granted to Rev. John Allen on next Monday evening, to deliver a lecture on his 86th birthday.

S. G. Eaton of Easton, was excused from further attendance.

Committee to investigate State binding in 1878-9 was authorized to employ a stenographer.

A resolve was reported to pay back to Stockton $1,993.97 of State tax paid in 1880. Ordered printed.

Adverse reports were made on petition of Thomas W. Porter for pay for enlisting men for the 14th Maine regiment; repealing sec. 2 of chap. 76 of public laws of 1877; bill relating to commissioners of fisheries and wardens.

Bills were reported to amend the charter of the Kennebec, Dead River, and Moose River Log Driving Co.; to amend chap. 201 of the public laws of 1880 in relation to registry of deeds from the State; to amend chap. 34, R. S. relating to auctioneers; relating to Reform School; relating to the Municipal court for the town of Brunswick; in relation to soldiers and sailors who receive aid from towns and cities.

Mr. Strout presented resolve authorizing the county commissioners of Somerset county to audit the bill of H. S. Nickerson.

Mr. Goss of Bath presented bill to incorporate the Dexter, Katahdin and Houlton Railroad Company.

Act relating to insurance companies was read twice and pending its third reading was tabled.

The majority of the committee on claims on petition of Edward O'Brien et als. for an appropriation in favor of the widow and children of Asa Perkins, late of Thomaston, reported leave to withdraw. A minority report was made reporting a resolve. Tabled, pending acceptance, and motion to substitute the minority for the majority report.

Mr. Morrill of Augusta presented petition of Watson F. Hallett and others of Augusta for act to incorporate the Freeman's bank.

Ordered, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of so amending chap. 22 of the public laws of 1872, that sheriffs and their deputies shall be paid for all services by fees only.

Senate order adjourning the legislature over till Monday afternoon next was passed in concurrence.

Mr. Strout of Portland gave notice that he should introduce an order at the proper time providing for two sessions a day on and after Tuesday next.

Bill relating to smelt fishing in the Kennebec river, pending the adoption of amendment offered by Mr. Sprague, was tabled to be printed.

Bill to set off a portion of the town of Caribou and annex the same to Connor plantation, was read twice, ordered printed and assigned for Tuesday next.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Kellar of South Thomaston in place of Mr. Bridgham of Buckfield, who is absent, on committee to investigate the master of State printing for 1878-9.

Bill restoring the salary of the deputy clerk of courts for Cumberland county which was indefinitely postponed by the House and passed to be engrossed by the Senate was taken up.

The yeas and nays being ordered the House by a vote of 59 to 44 receded from its former vote.

Mr. McKusick's amendment fixing the salary at $1200 was then adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The order excusing Samuel Waters of Potter from further attendance was passed.

Adjourned to 4 p. m. on Monday next.

MAINE.

A Boothbay Vessel in Collision.

NORFOLK, Va., March 5.—Schooner Mabel Thomas, from East Boothbay with a cargo of ice which came into collision Sunday off Delaware Capes with schooner Clara Jameson, has put in here with loss of bowsprit, jibboom and headgear. She sustained other damage.

THE STORM.

Sad Shipwreck at Rockaway Beach.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR OF A CREW OF FIFTEEN.

Chicago Buried in Snow.

LONG BRANCH, March 4.—A furious northeast gale set in at midnight, and much damage is reported.

KEYPORT, N. J., March 4.—Seven sloops, a schooner and a barge were washed ashore by the storm here.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The tide to-day was extraordinarily high, and flooded West, South and Front streets, doing considerable damage to goods stored in the basements of warehouses. Washington and Fulton markets were badly flooded.

The rain storm has done great damage on Long Island. Many farms in both Greene and Suffolk counties are submerged, and the loss on crops will amount to thousands of dollars. The highways, in many places, are impassable. A large sum must be expended to repair the damage done to mill dams and bridges.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Italian bark Ajace, Capt. Morice, in ballast from Antwerp to New York, with a partial cargo of kerosene barrels became waterlogged last night off Rockaway beach. The crew numbered 15 men, including the captain. When it became evident the bark could not be saved, a panic took place. The heavy seas broke over the vessel, washing one by one from the wreck. Four men, in despair, against the earnest protestations of the captain, committed suicide, cutting their throats. Their bodies were washed overboard. The remainder, with the exceptional one man, who alone remained cool, being gradually exhausted, were washed overboard and lost. The bark first struck on Rockaway shoals. Capt. Biberson, of the life-saving station, with the crew, went to the rescue. On the wreck was found Peter Sollace, who was rescued, and told the story of the disaster. The sea in front of Coney Island is covered with kerosene barrels and parts of the wreck. No bodies came ashore, but the beach is thronged with wreckers, and the dead men will be looked for at flood tide to-night.

On Coney Island the breakers have washed away the grading in front of Manhattan Beach Hotel, so that the destruction of the costly music pavilion is threatened. The loss thus far at that point is $20,000.

At Brighton beach, the bathing pavilion has sustained damage, and the sea has covered the plaza in front of the Hotel Brighton.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The storm, which began Wednesday evening, continues, and will result in suspending traffic nearly a week. In the country around Chicago, traces of roads have entirely disappeared. In the Chicago post office, over 200 tons of mail matter have accumulated. A milk and egg famine is upon the city. The entire supply from the northwest is being cut off.

KEYPORT, N. J., March 4.—Great damage was done to the vessels which sought a harbor in Raritan bay this morning, from the fury of the storm. Nine vessels were wrecked by being washed on the meadows, swamped in Matawan creek, or sunk after running against the railroad track. Besides these, several small fishing smacks lying at anchor, were sunk and many oysterers. Ten sloops are ashore between this point and Port Monmouth.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A light snow has been falling throughout the day. Railroads centering here, especially those from the north and west, are practically snowed up. All the public schools are closed. Drifts in the streets are up to the second story, and it is still snowing. At Libertyville, Ill., it has been snowing 36 hours, and the Libertyville passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has been snowed in since Wednesday. It is reported from Freeport, Ill., that forty carloads of stock are shut up in snow banks west of there, near Elory, on the Central. Three engines and a gang of sixty shovellers went to their relief, but were themselves blocked in, and are unable to return. The only redeeming feature of the storm is the mildness of the temperature.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The closing hours of Congress were characterized by the usual scenes of confusion. Thursday's session of the Senate did not adjourn till daylight. The House amendments to the Sundry civil bill were agreed to and the bill passed. It was then announced that all the appropriation bills had been passed. There was an excited colloquy between Messrs. Kernan and Conkling over the question of an executive session. On roll call it was found no quorum had voted. A motion to call on those who had not voted for excuses was negatived. After several ineffectual attempts to go into executive session a bill was passed placing Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden on the retired list.

At to-day's session no business of importance was transacted. In the House Thursday night all the appropriation bills were passed. At yesterday's session a lot of pension bills went through and there was some excitement caused by Mr. Hutchins rising to a question of privilege and saying that armed men had prevented his entering the House. Several speeches were made by several excited Democrats who professed to think that the liberties of the people were endangered because a few men in uniform had been placed in the corridors to preserve order.

Bills Which Failed of a Passage.

Over a hundred bills upon the Speaker's table remain unacted upon. Chief among them in importance is the measure known as the Eaton tariff commission bill. The Speaker's table also proved to be the grave of Senate bills for erection of a new Congressional library; for relief of Fitz John Porter; for relief of Ben Halliday; measure known as "Educational bill" and bill in relation to indemnity fund.

Nominations Which Were Not Confirmed

Upwards of a hundred nominations expired with the termination of the session of the Senate to-day. Among them were Stanley Matthews to be Justice of the Supreme Court; E. C. Billings, United States Circuit Judge for the 5th circuit; Elliot F. Shepard to be district attorney of the Southern district of New York; John Jacobus to be United States marshal for the Southern district of New York.

The Appropriation Bills Signed.

All regular appropriation bills were signed by the President before 11 o'clock to-day and have therefore become laws.

Failure of the Apportionment Bill

The apportionment bill was not acted upon by the Senate and therefore failed to become a law.

THE CABINET.

Four of Its Members Definitely Selected.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Garfield will probably send his cabinet nominations to the Senate to-morrow, but at a late hour to-night selections had not been fully and absolutely determined upon. The difficulty is understood to be in regard to the treasury portfolio. There seems to be no doubt that the following selection shave been definitely made and are not subject to any change, namely:

Senator Blaine—State Department.
Robert Lincoln—War Department.
Wayne McVeagh—Attorney General.
Thos. L. James—Postmaster General.

The appointment of the last named gentleman has been strongly recommended by Gen. Grant. Gen. Walter Gresham of Indiana, and Judge Wm. H. Hunt of Louisiana, will quite certainly be nominated for two of the remaining three positions in the Cabinet.

According to the best information attainable to-night, the appointment of Senator Windom as Secretary of the Treasury appears to be the most probable outcome of the present State of uncertainty in regard to that position.

MINE DISASTER.

Explosion in a Wyoming Coal Mine.

TWENTY CHINAMEN KILLED.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 4.—An Evanstown (Wyoming) special to the Tribune says the gas in the Rock Mountain Coal and Iron Company's mines, No. 2, at Almy, exploded last evening, throwing the flames many hundred feet up the main slope, carrying away the building around the mouth of the shaft and setting the machinery building on fire. About fifteen minutes before the explosion from ten to thirty white men and fifty Chinamen went down to work for the night. At 2 a. m. seventeen more or less injured Chinamen were recovered and brought to the surface, many with limbs broken and badly scalded. About twenty dead Chinamen were discovered but not brought up No white men are yet found, and there are no hopes that any are alive. The jar of the explosion was plainly felt at Evanston.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Washington Thronged with Visitors.

A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION BY THE MILITARY.

President Garfield's Inaugural Address.

A Brilliant Scene at the Grand Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Notwithstanding the snow storm which set in here last night all Washington was astir at an early hour, and men, women and children hurried through snow and slush from every direction, all intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the Capitol to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains laden with military and civilians arrived and continued throughout the morning to pour into the streets. Thirty stands with seats were erected on all public squares fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and numerous other stands in front of stores, etc. These stands were capable of seating 25,000 people. It is estimated that 50,000 strangers were in Washington.

At 10.30 a. m. the sun commenced to shine quite brightly with a chilly wind from the northwest. The greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown along the line of march, and with the strangers here, over 100,000 persons assembled to witness the procession.

The Presidential party in the procession were in three four-horse carriages, containing President R. B. Hayes, President-elect Garfield, Vice President W. A. Wheeler, Vice President-elect Arthur, Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard.

The journey was made so quietly that the immense throng of people congregated on the avenue in front of the White House did not know until after the carriage had passed who the occupants were. Otherwise there would have been a demonstration. Fifteen minutes later the troops composing the First Division were nearly all in line and in the order in which they were to march. As the midshipmen from Annapolis made their appearance they were given a demonstration by the assembled thousands. Their appearance was exceedingly creditable. At 10 47 the procession started. As the carriage containing the President, General Garfield and Senators Thurman and Bayard appeared, there was tremendous cheering along the line. General Garfield acknowledged the compliments by removing his hat and bowing. There was great enthusiasm everywhere.

The procession started from the White House the President being escorted by the First Division.

At 11.20 the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the Capitol. The Presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing and the President elect, accompanied by the Vice President-elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice President's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people were massed in front of the building.

Holders of cards of admission to the Capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors were opened, and within a few minutes after the Senate galleries filled. They presented a very gay appearance, much the larger proportion of their occupants being ladies in holiday attire. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President-elect, and his venerable mother, occupied front seats in the private gallery next to the diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Misses Mollie Garfield and Fannie Hayes and a few personal friends were also of the party. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including a number of army officers of high rank, among whom Generals Hancock and Sheridan were especially noticed.

The routine business of the Senate proceeded without other interruption till about 11.30, when the diplomatic corps appeared and attracted universal notice as they filed down the centre aisle in gorgeous court costumes. Sir Edward Thornton headed the corps as its dean. The French, Italian and German ministers followed. Then came the Turkish minister, wearing his fez, and, still more conspicuously attired, the full Chinese legation next appeared and afforded a fresh topic for comment in the galleries, alike by their grave demeanor and their red-button mandarin hats and peacock feathers.

A few minutes afterward the Supreme Court of the United Sattes was annouced, and the Justices, headed by Chief Justice Waite and clad in their robes of office, entered the chamber and marching slowly down the central aisle took seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum. Ex-Justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former colleagues.

The Scene in the Senate.

Shortly before 12 o'clock General Garfield and President Hayes entered the chamber arm-in-arm escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, (the committee of arrangements), and followed by all the members of the Cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle Senators and all not occupied in the library rose and remained standing until they had taken their seats. The galleries applauded by clapping of hands and waving handkerchiefs.

Vice-President elect Arthur was next announced and he was escorted by the Sergeant-at-arms and Senator Pendleton to the seat on the right of Vice-President Wheeler and received hearty applause, at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief address, and was sworn in.

At this stage of the proceedings the members of the House, headed by Speaker Randall, entered and took seats behind the diplomatic corps.

The hour of 12 having arrived, Vice-President Wheeler delivered his valedictory. The forty-sixth Congress was then declared at an end, and the newly inducted Vice-President administered the oath of office to Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called, six at a time.

The work of organization being completed it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of inauguration of the President elect.

The procession accordingly formed and proceded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated. The procession filed through the main corridor to the rotunda. Crowds pouring from the galleries caused a blockade and breaking in upon the procession were merged with it and passed on to the rotunda, a dense, confused mass.

On reaching the main entrance leading from the retunda to the platform the pressure was relieved and the presidential party enabled to reach the front.

Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield's mother, and other ladies of the party were caught in the crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform.

At half-past twelve the President reached his place at the front of the platform and took his seat, with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pentleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind him sat his secretary, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice President Arthur.

At 12.35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced President Garfield who delivered his inaugural with uncovered head in a voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the message occupied 45 minutes.

President Garfield's Address.

Fellow Citizens: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life, a century crowded with perils, but crowded with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have travelled.

A RETROSPECT.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with dangers on every hand; it had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully observed at Yorktown, had not been fought. The colonists yet were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot estimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self government. When they found after a short trial that the Confederation of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national union founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of our republic have been strengthened and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and the flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union with Constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of the Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government. And now at the close of this first century of growth with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of their nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the executor. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies, including things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE WAR.

The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high Court of War by a decree from which there is no appeal: that the conditions and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land binding alike upon the States and the People. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the Nation, speaking with the voice of battle, and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people: it has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both; it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5 000,000 of people and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other The influence of this race will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years.

No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the Negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessing so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied freedom of ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of the suffrage will never give repose or safety to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions and upon whom will hang the destinies of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters who are the sole trustees of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children at the South. This question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and must under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population for the North and South alike. There is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the Nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them in this beneficent work. Sections and races should be forgotten and partizanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic. My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of the past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with them by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?

THE FINANCES.

Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle field of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the Administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving out other circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper money should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money if the holders demand it. The promise should be kept.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinion I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be protected by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waters and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

ISTHMUS CANAL.

The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the Isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject however is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to a thorough protection to American commerce. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America, as will protect our national interest.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious conviction and religious scruples of every citizen to prohibit within its jurisdiction all ceremonial practices especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are instructed with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed.

CONCLUSION.

Finally acting always within the authority and limitation of the constitution, invading neither the rights of the states nor the reserved rights of the people it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places with its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interest of the people; to demand rigid economy on all the expenditures of the government and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters but for the service of the government.

And, now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the trust to which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact as it is in law a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities of the executive administration, and above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government I reverently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God.

At the conclusion the cheering was long continued and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath to which President Garfield responded with reverential fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's wife and mother, both of whom he saluted with a kiss.

A general scene of congratulation and handshaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where an informal reception took place.

At 1.30 the party entered carriages and were driven to their places in the procession which at 1.40 started upon its return to the White House

At 12.45, the Senate having returned to its chamber, a resolution was offered by Mr. Pendleton, and adopted, for the appointment by the Vice President of a committee to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Pendleton, Davis of Illinois, and Teller were constituted the committee.

Mr. Conkling suggested an adjournment to Monday, to give the Senators an opportunity for sleep and rest from the weariness to which they had been subjected in the closing hours of Congress. Several Senators preferred to hear the report from the committee just appointed before adjourning over, and then, the daily hour having been fixed, on Mr. Conkling's motion, at 12 o'clock, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Review of the Procession.

When the carriages containing the Presidential party reached the eastern gate, leading to the Executive mansion, on their return from the Capitol, they were driven inside, and the party soon afterward appeared upon the grand reviewing stand, extended along the sidewalk, directly in front of the mansion. President Garfield, accompanied by ex President Hayes, appeared upon the grand stand. The procession passed steadily in review past the reviewing stand, each regiment, company and civic association saluting the President as they passed. President Garfield, during the whole of the time that the procession was passing, stood well out to the front of the platform, bowing in acknowledgement of the demonstrations of respect. Among those in the stand with Garfield were ex-President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Sherman and Schurz, ex Postmaster General Key, Chief Justice Waite, Gens. Hancock and Sheridan, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes were also present on the stand. About half an hour previous to the arrival of President Garfield, Gen. Hancock, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, drove up to the reviewing stand in a close carriage. Gen. Hancock stepped quickly from the carriage, and passed toward the stand. He was instantly recognized by a number of persons in the crowd, and was cheered heartily before and after he ascended the platform.

Immediately after the review, Gen. Garfield received the Williams College association of Washington, with visiting alumni, to the number of fifty, in the east room of the Executive Mansion. Ex-President Mark Hopkins presented the congratulations of the alumni.

The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night, and the streets were filled with people.

The Ball.

The inauguration ball to-nigat was a perfect success. At 9 o'clock, when the President was expected to arrive, it was estimated that between 3000 and 4000 people had entered the building. At 9.20 the combined orchestra of 100 pieces announced the entrance of the President by playing the inaugural march. Among those present were ex-President Hayes with Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and Dr. Walling, Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President, escorted by Col. H. C. Corbin and Hon. A. G. Riddle, Mrs. Garfield, mother of the President, attended by Hon. Wm. Lawrence and Mr. N. H. Willard, Mrs. Hayes, attended by Hon. John B. Alley, Vice President Arthur, ex-Vice President Wheeler, Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Beal and Admiral Rodgers. Upon reaching the place designated the President took position and exchanged greetings with his friends. Among the first was Gen. Hancock, and the unaffected cordiality of both was noticeable. Shortly before 11 the President and party ascended to the Presidential balcony and witnessed the scene for some time. At 11 o'clock the President, with his wife and mother retired from the balcony and proceeding to the carriage in waiting were driven to the White House. Contrary to general expectation the President did not take part in the opening dance.

Next to the President the most attention was directed to Gen. Hancock who was followed and surrounded wherever he moved through the hall until he was fairly cornered and compelled to accord to his admirers a separate reception. The attendance is estimated at 6000.

Press Comments.

BOSTON, March 4.—The telegraph reports generally favorable comments upon the inaugural address. The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier eulogizes his treatment of the Southern question, and the Springfield Republican declares it grand upon the sectional issues. The Boston press favor the entire address cordially. The New York press compliments the address highly. The Tribune says it is short, straight, strong and sharp like a Roman sword.

SPORTING.

The Race for the O'Leary Belt.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The score at 1 a. m. was as follows: Krohne, 471; Lacouse, 429; Panchot, 501; Sullivan, 460; Campana, 400; Curran 450.

METEOROLOGICAL

OFFICE OF THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

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For New England,

threatening weather with rain or snow, variable possibly shifting to colder northerly winds, rising preceded in

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Coe—4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Knox Silk Hat—Merry.
For Spectacles, &c.—Atwood & Wentworth.
I. A. R. A.—Special Meeting.
Seeds—W. C. Sawyer & Co.
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Solomon himself would be puzzled if called upon to decide which is the more exquisite—the Violet, West End Bouquet, or Stephanotis of J. & E. ATKINSON. mar2W&S

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Sunday Services.

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. G. Wilson, pastor. Preaching at 3 p. m. Evening meeting at 7.

BETHEL CHURCH.—Services 10½ a. m., 3 and 7½ p. m.; also Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7½ p. m. All from sea and land are invited. Seats free. Reading rooms open to Seamen every day regular.

CHESTNUT ST. M. E. CHURCH, Rev. C. J. Clark, pastor. Communion Service 10½ a. m. Preaching at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 1½. Young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting at 7.

CHRIST'S FAITH CHURCH, Corner Congress and Chapel Streets.—Rev. S. F. Pearson, pastor. Gospel Temperance meeting every evening at 7¾. Sunday services—Prayer meeting 9 a. m. Sunday School at 10½ a. m. Preaching at 3 p. m. Season of song at 7 p. m. Prayer and Praise meeting at 7½ p. m. All are welcome.

CONGRESS ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. A. S. Ladd pastor. Communion Service at 10½. Preaching by Rev. W. F. Holmes, at 3. Sunday school at 1½ p. m. Social meetings at 6 and 7¼.

FERRY VILLAGE M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. S. F Wetherbee, pastor. Sunday School at 10.30 a. m. Preaching at 2.30 and 6.30 p. m. General prayer meeting immediately following evening preaching.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Congress St., opposite Lincoln Park.—Rev. T. D. Anderson, Jr., pastor. Sunday School at 1.45 p. m. Preaching at 3. Prayer Meeting at 7 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 p. m.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH.—(Unitarian), No. 2—Congress St. Morning service at 10½ a. m. Vespers at 7 p. m.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, (Scandinavian,) Elm St.—Rev K. G. Faegre, pastor. Preaching at 3 p. m. Sunday school (English,) at 12½ p. m.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST SOCIETY, corner of Cumberland and Casco St.—Rev. J. M. Lowden, Pastor. Preaching at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Sunday evening at 7½, Young People's Meeting Friday evening at 7½.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Congress Square. Rev Wm. E. Gibbs, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

FREE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Jas. McWhinnie pastor. Morning service at 10.30. a. m. Sunday school 12 m. Evening service at 7 p. m.

HIGH ST. CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Fenn, pastor. Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

INDIA ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—No service. The Sunday school will be held in Reception Room, City Hall, until further notice at 3 p. m.

KNIGHTVILLE M. E. CHURCH. No morning service. Sunday school at 1½ p. m.; preaching at 2½ p. m.; praise meeting at 7 p. m.; social meeting at 7½ p. m.; Tuesday evening at 7½; class meeting Friday evening at 7½. Mr. H. P. Winter, General Secretary of the Portland Y. M. C. A., will speak at 2½ p. m. Subject, "The Christian religion not grievous or burdensome."

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, New High Street.—Rev. J. K. Smyth, pastor. Divine Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor. Subject of evening lecture—'The Origin of Evil." Sabbath School at 12 M. Religious Conference meeting Tuesday, 7½ p. m., Church Library Room.

NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Cape Elizabeth, Rev. E. A. Darlow, pastor. Preaching at 2 p. m. Sabbath school immediately after the preaching service. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

PEOPLES' SPIRITUAL MEETING, Army and Navy Hall, Corner Brown and Congress Streets.—Mrs. Abbey N. Burnham of Boston, will lecture at 2.30 and 7.30 p. m. Tests and Psycometrical readings given after each lecture.

PINE ST. M. E. CHURCH, Rev. J. F. Hutchins pastor. Communion service at 10½ a. m. Sabbath school 1½ p. m. Preaching at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings at 6 and 7 p. m.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,—Preaching at 10½ a. m. by Rev. Dr. Seward of New York. Communion service at 3 p. m. Sabbath School Concert 7 p. m.

PREBLE CHAPEL.—Sunday School at 2 p. m. Preaching at 3. p. m. Temperance meeting at 7 p.m. Free to all.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Congress St. cor. Pearl. Rev. C. A. Dickinson, pastor Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School at 12¼ p. m. Social religious meetings, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday evenings. All are welcome.

STATE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. E. Y. Hincks, pastor.—Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

STEVENS PLAINS Universalist Church. Rev. C. A. Hayden pastor—Services at 11. a. m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. Asa Dalton, Rector. Services at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

ST. LUKE'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, (Episcopal,) State St., (near Spring.) Rt. Rev. H. A. Neely, Rector, Rev. C. Morton Sills, Canon. Sunday services 10.30 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. Week day services: Daily at 9 a. m., (On Holy Days at 11.00,) and 5 p. m. Holy Communion every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., on Holy Days at 11.00 a. m. Also at 7.00 a. m., on the 3d Sunday of the month.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, Union Hall, 143 Free St. Elder Frank Burr pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m. 3 and 7 p. m. Morning Subject: "The Benediction of Tears." Afternoon Subject: "Did the Thief on the Cross go to Paradise at death?" Seats free.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL.—Meeting of the Spiritual society at 2.30 p. m. Subject: "The Good and Evil influences of the Spirit World should be thoroughly investigated by every lover of humanity, engaged in the cause of Temperance." All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner of Congress and Locust St.—Rev. C. J. Ketchum, rector. Divine services on Sundays at 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Also on Wednesday evening during Lent at 7.30 p. m.

ST. LAWRENCE ST. CHURCH.—Rev. A. H. Wright pastor. Services at 10½ and at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 1½ p.m. Social meeting at 7 p. m.

WEST CHURCH, Congress St.—Rev. J. F. Morgan pastor. Sunday School at 11 a m. Preaching at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock.

WEST END M. E. CHURCH, Rev. W. F. Holmes, pastor. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.

WILLISTON CHURCH, Congregational, corner Thomas and Carroll Streets.—Rev. Frank E. Clark pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

WOODFORD'S CONG. CHURCH, Rev. S. Winchester Adriance, pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 11.45. Communion Service at 2 p. m. Evening Sermon—"The Bible in India."

WOODFORD'S M. E. CHURCH—Rev. Chas. F. Parsons, pastor. Sabbath school at close of preaching service. Service of song at 6¾. Prayer meeting at 7. All are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Congress Street, corner Elm.—Meetings at 9 a. m. and 7½ p. m., also on Wednesday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞The Portland Temperance Union will hold a temperance meeting in Congress Hall, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, which will be addressed by Geo. H. Blake, Esq., of Deering, and several others.

☞Congress Hall.—The Portland Temperance Union will hold a temperance meeting at Congress Hall, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Mr. James A Anderson, and Mr. George H. Blake. The subject of Mr. Anderson's Address will be "Scripture, Temperance and Moderate drinking."

☞Rev. C. A. Hayden, will preach in the Universalist Church at Saccarappa, next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

W. Roach was arrested yesterday by Officer Rice for passing counterfeit half dollars. He was taken before Commissioner Rand and bound over in $1000.

Brief Jottings.

The severe storm continues and yesterday it blew very hard from the northeast. The mercury indicated 34° at sunrise, 36° at noon, 34° at sunset.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians celebrated the birthday of Robert Emmett, last evening by a banquet.

An anonymous circular was distributed yesterday morning, stating that a secret organization had been formed in this city to defeat the will of our legal voters in the election next week, and that a thunderbolt was coming before Monday. In the afternoon the Thunderbolt appeared. It proved an advertising sheet for a Boston firm.

A meeting of the Portland members of the Maine Historical Society will be held at Room No. 8, City Building, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The testimony in the case of Anderson vs. Reed closed in York county Thursday night, Frank Higgins, Esq. appearing for Mr. Reed, and Asa Low, Esq for Mr. Anderson.

The Ladies Temperance Praying Band will hold a gospel temperance meeting this evening at 7.30 o'clock at the Mission. Good speaking and singing may be expected. All are invited.

At the Free Baptist church to-morrow evening the second in the series of illustrated lectures will be given by Rev. J. M. Lowden Subject—"The Prodigal."

Mr. J. B. Chase will give the opening address at the Temperance meeting to-morrow evening at Preble Chapel.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Diet Mission will be held at the Fraternity rooms, Free street, this afternoon at three o'clock.

Mrs. E. C. Bolles will read a paper on "Hill Plants," before the Natural History Society next Wednesday evening.

Ex-Congressman De La Matyr of Indiana speaks on "Funding" at City Hall to-night.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SNELBAKER'S MAJESTICS.

Speaking of Snelbaker's "Majestic Consolidation," advertised to appear at Portland Theatre next Monday evening, the Boston Globe praises it in the highest terms. So numerous, it says, are the attractions that, at times, three acts are going on at the same time on the stage. The Nautch girls are said to be particularly graceful and attractive; Alice Maurice a remarkably versatile change artist; Little "All Right"; John Tell's marionettes; Virgie Jackson a good singer; and the Clipper quartette gained deserved honors; Miss Maggie Cline had her share of success; Magee and Allen, "the men of nerve," brought down the house in their inimitable act; Goldie Steele and Sadie St. Clair, Press Eldridge, George Richards, Karoley and Ordey, Lou Sandford and the merry burlesquers in "Prince Pretty Pat," each and all found their efforts fully appreciated.

VAN, THE VIRGINIAN.

Next Tuesday Frank Mayo and his excellent company—for so the exchanges call it—will appear in Van the Virginian Bartley Campbell's play, Tickets should be secured at once.

NOTES.

It is reported that Olivette will be given at City Hall March 14 and 15.

The tickets are selling rapidly for Robson and Crane.

Democratic Mayoralty Convention.

The delegates chosen at the Democratic ward caucuses to nominate a candidate for mayor, met at Scandinavian Hall last evening to perform that duty. Of the 49 delegates chosen, only 31 were present and voted. The convention was called to order by Gen. R. M. Richardson. Mr. M. P. Frank was chosen chairman and E. S. Osgood secretary.

P. Mahoney of ward seven moved that a committee of five be appointed to select a candidate for mayor.

Mr. John Stinchcomb of ward two objected to this, saying that Mr. Andrews, who would doubtless be the candidate selected, had already been nominated at the convention of another party, and he moved that he be nominated by acclamation.

The first motion was put and voted down, and then Mr. Stinchcomb repeated his motion.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Hassett of ward two and was about to be put when Mr. Green of ward six asked if party usage did not give the nomination to Frederick Fox, the candidate of last year.

Mr. Stinchcomb said that if there was any opposition he would withdraw his motion, which he accordingly did.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	31
Necessary for a choice	16
Benjamin F. Andrews had	29
Frederick Fox had	2

Mr. Andrews was declared the choice of the convention, and on motion of Mr. Stinchcomb his nomination was made unanimous.

A committee, consisting of Capt. Charles H. Chase, Dennis Tobin and Nymphus B. Noble, was appointed to wait on Mr. Andrews and inform him of his nomination, and request his presence at the convention. In a short time the committee returned with the gentleman who, on being introduced to the convention thanked them for the nomination and said he believed it was something more than an empty honor. He believed that if the Democrats would go to work and give him their united votes it would, together with the disaffection existing in the other parties, make him the next mayor of Portland. He cared nothing for the empty honor and would not have accepted the nomination if he had not thought he would be elected.

The convention then adjourned.

Soldiers and Sailors Association.

The executive committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association held a meeting at the Falmouth last evening. Nearly all the members of the committee were present, among whom were Gen. Beal, Col. Robie, Gen. John M. Brown and others.

The committee, after some discussion, on motion of Gen. Brown, decided unanimously to extend an invitation to President Garfield, through Gen. Chamberlain, president of the association, to be present at the general reunion of Maine veterans, to take place in this State some time during the coming summer—probably in the month of August. It was also decided to ask the Legislature and Governor and Council to unite with the association in extending the invitation, and to make the President the guest of the State.

It may be of interest to the veterans to know that the circulars sent out to all parts of the State, asking for an expression of opinion from the veterans as to the feasibility of holding a reunion and exhibiting the flags; also as to the place preferred for holding the reunion; have been quite generally answered. Expressions of opinions, either favorable or otherwise, have been received from between six and seven hundred veterans, who are unanimous in the desire to hold a reunion. About seventy of the number heard from are opposed to the exhibition of the flags, the remainder favor it. This very favorable expression is of particular importance, since it comes from all parts of the State, and is the unprejudiced opinion of the soldiers.

Several places have been designated by the signers of the circulars, at which to hold the reunion. Among them are Augusta, Portland, Bangor, Rockland, and Lewiston—each having its followers—as being the most desirable place to hold the jollification, though Portland has a larger number than either of the others.

It is very desirable that the committee should get as full and free expressions from the veterans as possible, and it is hoped that the many veterans, who have not signed the circulars, will do so, and send them in as rapidly as they can.

New Jerusalem Church.

The pulpit furniture, which was damaged by the fire in the New Jerusalem church recently, has been repaired and restored to its place. The pastor will to-morrow resume his labors and deliver a lecture in the evening on "The Origin of Evil."

Lectures.

Rev. W. W. Baldwin of Kittery will lecture on "Man as a Possibility" in the Congress street course Monday evening.

Rev. Dr, Bolles's second lecture will be given at Plymouth Church next Monday evening. Subject, "Plantagenet London," beautifully illustrated by the stereopticon.

VOTING LISTS.

The Board of Aldermen will be in open session at the Common Council room this morning, at 9 o'clock, and continue during the day from 9 till 12 a. m., and from 2 till 5 p. m. Let every voter see that his name is on the list and on correctly.

Personal.

Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at Park street church Sunday, commencing his duties as pastor.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

A Magnificent Spectacle and a Most Brilliant Assemblage.

Notwithstanding the fearful storm last night it apparently had little or no effect on the attendance at the inauguration ball. As soon as the doors were opened the guests began to pour in who desired to occupy seats in the galleries. Before 9 o'clock every gallery seat was taken, and many stood in the rear anxious to get a glimpse of the brilliant throng below. When the dancing began every inch of space on the floor was taken that would permit the comfortable dancing of a quadrille, while the settees, four deep, around the sides of the hall, were all occupied. It will thus be seen that the ball was a most gratifying success.

Some of the distinguished guests arrived by the noon train from Augusta yesterday, but the 5 o'clock special brought Governor Plaisted, members of the Legislature, the military, and their ladies. They were met at the station by Mayor Senter, Chairman Hall and Mr. H. S. Trickey of the committee of arrangements, and Mr. Charles McLaughlin. Elegant carriages were in waiting, furnished by Mr. J. W. Robinson, and the party taken to the Falmouth Hotel.

As early as 7.30 the carriages began to roll up to City Hall, and by 8 o'clock it was with difficulty a hack or private establishment could reach the curb, but luckily there was an excellent police force in attendance and they made progress as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. Once inside the building and the transformation was magical. Out doors pouring rain, slush and a driving gale of wind; inside a scene of beauty with the rich decorations, the wealth of floral adornment, the gay dresses and the warmth of a balmy summer's day.

At 9 p. m. the guests having assembled in the Mayor's office, and been presented to the members of the reception committee, marched into the main hall, the corridors being thronged with spectators who could not, or did not care, to participote in the dance. Among those present we noticed Governor Plaisted, with Hons. Frederick Robie, S. N. Campbell, William Wilson and Roscoe L. Bowers of the Council, Hon. Joseph A. Locke, president of the Senate, Senators F. W. Hill of Exeter, L. A. Emery of Ellsworth, J. W. Beatty of York, Speaker Hutchinson of the House, Adjutant General Beal, Inspector General Lynch, Surgeon General Hitchcock, Commissary General F. D. Pullen, Col. E. C. Farrington, Cols. F. E. Strickland, J. E. Badger and Col. Enoch Perkins of the Governor's staff, Major General Chamberlain, Capt. O'Donoghue of his staff, Lieut. Crawford, U. S. A., Instructor of Tactics at Bowdoin College, Senor Don Enrique Ainz, Spanish Consul at this port Mr. William Ward, British Consul, Senor Don de Ransault, Spanish Vice Consul, Col. J. Marshall Brown and staff, of the 1st Maine Regiment, Lieuts. Chaytor and Doty with Assistant Engineer Randall of the "Dallas." Among the ladies were Miss Mabel Hill of Exeter, Mrs. and Miss Beal, Miss Robie, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Bowers, Mrs. Frank Pullen, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Enoch Perkins, Mrs. Locke.

The guests as they marched into the hall were received by the band with "Hail to the Chief," Mayor Senter heading the procession, with the Governor and Miss Hill, followed by General Chamberlain and Miss Beal. The hall looked handsomer than ever in its beautiful decorations.

The hall presented a magnificent appearance, and Mr. Geo. W. Beals, manager of the Boston Decorating Company, is to be congratulated on some very effective designs. The rear of the stage was taken up with an arch forty feet wide, reaching nearly to the ceiling, surmounted by a superb eagle, seven feet high, surrounded with a cluster of flags with nickel spears. A rich, heavy curtain of lemon colored cloth, bordered with light blue material and burnished gold lace, formed a sort of lambrequin over the heavy lemon-colored drapery that formed the ground-work of the arch, which was bordered with red and light blue while streamers of red were festooned under the lambrequins. In the centre of the lambrequin was a laurel wreath surrounding the Roman arms in brilliant, and in the centre of the arch a magnificent rose brilliant, star-shaped, displaying all the prismatic colors, and eight feet in diameter. The first two windows on either side of the arch were draped with lemon curtains bordered with light blue. The cornices were gold surmounted by shields enclosed in laurel wreaths. The last two windows were draped with American flags over a background of blue, trimmed with red, and surmounted by eagles. On either side of the platform were Corinthian pillars, each festooned with two large American ensigns, and surmounted by an eagle perched on a globe. The front of the stage was draped and festooned with orange-colored cloth caught up with large rosettes. The auditorium represented a large tent and the galleries were draped in red, white and blue, with double streamers overhead. The Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by clusters of flags adorned the front of the rear gallery, with blazing brilliants on either side. The windows of the hall were decorated with shields, banners and other devices. In all five large brilliants added greatly to heighten the effect of the decorations The corridors and staircase were prettily draped.

On the very front of the stage was a beautiful fountain. Reception Hall was prettily decorated also. The windows were draped with lemon, blue and red draperies, and shields, surrounded with flags, adorned the walls, while streamers radiated from the centre of the ceiling.

Prior to the dancing Chandler's Band gave a most delightful concert of five numbers, after which partners were taken for the first quadrille. Gov. Plaisted and Miss Hill, Genera Beal and Miss Beal, Col. Badger and Miss Plaisted—niece of the Governor—and Colonel and Mrs. Perkins formed the leading set. Gen. Chamberlain did not dance. After the fifth dance an excellent supper was provided by Robinson in Reception Hall, and one table reserved for the Governor, Gen Chamberlain and other distinguished guests was handsomely decorated with flags. The tables were waited on by many young misses in pretty costumes, who served most efficiently.

The ladies were generally in black silks, although there were a good many light silks worn. Neither hats nor bonnets were seen on the floor. The gentlemen were generally in full dress.

The success of the ball is due to Messrs. J. H. Hall, A. F. Gerrish, H. S. Trickey, R. K. Gatley, W. P. Osborne, Sewall Lang, F. S. Waterhouse, G. H. Libby, G. S. Staples and L. C. Nelson, the committee of arrangments, each and all of whom worked unceasingly to that end, and by whose efforts, everything worked to a charm.

Identified.

Yesterday morning Mr. M. M. Moulton of Scarboro' saw the notice of a dead body found, in his morning paper, and thinking the description answered that of his brother, visited the city tomb and identified the remains as those of his brother, E. G. Moulton, resident 21 Sterling street, Boston. Deceased came to Portland on the Boston steamer Saturday, and visited his brother in Scarboro'. He left Scarboro' Tuesday. The brother suspected nothing out of the way in him, and supposed that he was going back to his home. Mr. Moulton was in comfortable circumstances, and if his death was the result of suicide, no motive for the act is known. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son about fifteen years of age. A telegram was sent to his family and some of them were expected last evening. An answer to the telegram, however, was received by Coroner Gould late in the afternoon requesting that the body be sent to Boston, and the Coroner had it properly dressed and encoffined and forwarded it last night by Pullman.

Card.

Mr. Samuel N. Ball wishes to make known to the public that he has never yet fallen into "bad company" nor associated with those whom he thought would be likely to lead him "astray."

Mr. Ball did not sign or have anything to do with the bond supposed to have been signed by Mr. Quinn.

When Mr. Ball took charge of the American office he was granted permission by the manager, Mr. J. B. Freed, to make use of the collections on the machines sold for the purpose of paying the expenses during the dull season of the year. The character of Mr. Ball is at present, as it has ever been, in the estimation of his friends and all who known him.

S. N. BALL.

Attention Republicans.

The importance of this election to you is great. The enemy are busy at work, hoping through Republican apathy to carry four wards on Monday. Should they accomplish their purpose they will re-district the wards and control the government for the next ten years. The kind of a government they would give can be seen by perusing the accounts of the caucuses in wards 1, 2 and 4, together with the names of the men nominated. Let us just turn out and nip their plan in the bud.

REPUBLICAN.

Real Estate.

The following transfers were reported yesterday in this county:

Deering—Andrew Cram to Chas. F. Cram, land and buildings.

K. & L. RAILROAD.

Abstract of the Annual Report.

The annual report of the directors of the K. & L. R. R. Co. shows that of $63,500 there have been paid by the towns $59,250, Wiscasset's portion, $4250, remaining unpaid. The amount of bonds issued in aid of the road, outstanding, is $2,335,750. The cities and towns have paid interest on bonds issued, (not including the amount for stock) as follows;

In 1873	$50,000
" 1874	40,000
" 1875	60,000
" 1876	80,000
" 1877	80,000
" 1878	100,000
" 1879	99,203
" 1880	73,306

The several towns and cities have paid interest and principal as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Bath	$23,750	$231,848.59	$255,598.29
Wiscasset	—	34,007.47	34,007.47
Newcastle	3,000	29,252.58	32,252.58
Damariscotta	3,000	29,252.58	32,252.58
Nobleboro	1,000	9,602.32	10,602.32
Waldoboro	3,500	34,197.03	37,697.03
Thomaston	5,000	48,823.40	53,823.40
Rockland	20,000	195,526.56	215,526.56

The earnings and operating expenses for 1879 and 1880 are reported as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Gross earnings	$104,366.92	$123,584.66
Operating expenses	57,066.07	74,479.73
Net earnings	$47,300.85	$49,104.93

The directors account for $9,182.38 of the increase in operating expenses by the cost of a permanent embankment in place of the Dunton pile bridge, leaving $8231.28 increase of ordinary operating expenses in 1880 over those of 1879.

The number of passengers carried in 1880 was 69,977, an increase of 10,252 over the number in 1879.

The receipts from passengers in 1880 were $67,279.57 against $60,312.91 in 1879.

Receipts in 1880 from freight, $46,294.99, against $32,866.43 in 1879.

The rolling stock is reported in good condition, the same number of locomotives and cars of various kinds remaining the same as a year ago, one snow plow only having been added.

Trains have run with regularity. One fatal accident is reported—the killing of a child lying on the track June 24th at Newcastle.

Republican Nominations.

The Republicans of Windham, Westbrook and Gorham have made nominations as follows:

WINDHAM.

Moderator—D. P. B. Pride.
Clerk—Fred S. Hawkes.
Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor—Charles Rogers, Joseph W. Read, Elbridge Lord.
Treasurer—Fred S. Hawkes.
S. S. Committee—Cyrus Jordan.
Collector—Charles H. Anthoine.
Auditor—Charles Jones.
Agent—Urbane Lowell.

WESTBROOK.

Moderator—L. Valentine.
Clerk and Treasurer—C. B. Woodman.
Selectmen—Jos. Hezelton, W. W. Lamb, Jason Leighton.
S. S. Committee—Sylvanus Hatch, Mrs. S. L. Chubbuck, E. J. Haskell.

GORHAM.

Town Clerk—Stephen W. Carle.
Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor—Samuel F. Bacon, Henry Maberry, Chas. W. Deering.
Treasurer—Stephen Hinkley.
Collector—Lewis Libby.
Auditor—John H. Card.
S. S. Committee—John A. Hinkley.

Under the efficient management of the present Republican Board of Selectmen, now renominated, the debt of the town has been reduced over $3,800 during the year, although the amount raised by the town for this purpose at the last town meeting was only $1,000.

A Protest from Neal Dow.

General Neal Dow has filed the following protest with the county commissioners:

As one of the taxpayers of Cumberland county, I most respectfully but earnestly protest against the payment from the county treasury of the bills purporting to be for faithful services rendered by J. S. Tukey, Cyrus T Parker, Charles C. Chase and Thomas Deehan, deputy sheriffs.

The law under which they were appointed, requires them diligently and faithfully to inquire into all violations of law, etc., and particularly the laws against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors and the keeping of drinking houses and tippling shops. It is a common rumor, which I fully believe, that the said deputy sheriffs have not discharged their duty according to law, nor in any way answered to the requirements of the statute, and that they are in no way entitled to demand payment from the county.

The course which will be taken by the commissioners is not yet decided, but it is probable that they will appoint a hearing at which the case may be stated on each side at length.

Maine Shipowners Association.

At a meeting of the members of the Maine Shipowners and Shipmasters Association the following address was adopted, which is to be sent to the shipowners and shipmasters of this State:

To the Shipowners and Shipmasters of Maine:

At a meeting of the members of the Maine Legislature representing the cities and towns interested in navigation, holden on the 25th day of February, 1881, it was voted to obtain a charter at the present session of the Legislature for the organization of a Maine Shipowners and Shipmasters Association. Pursuant to said vote a charter has been applied for the incorporation of which comprises many of the leading shipowners and shipmasters of the State. Under this charter an organization will be completed at Augusta on the 15th day of March inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., at the State House. The object of the association will be for the protection of the rights of shipowners and shipmasters and to promote the interest of navigation. One of the immediate objects in view will be in testing the constitutionality of the Hell Gate pilot law which is an unjust charge upon our coasting trade. All other great interests in our country are organized. With the combined efforts of our shipping interests a power would be exerted which would result in regulating and abating many of the burdens imposed upon our commerce and secure just and equal laws for this great national interest. Your are cordially invited to attend said meeting. If unable to do so, signify by letter to the undersigned whether you wish to be entered upon the list as desiring to become a member. It may be possible that we have omitted to notify some parties interested in your vicinity. You will, therefore please extend this invitation to all such.

Per order,
B. B. THATCHER, Secretary.

In those advanced stages of bronchial disease, where great organic decay precludes the possibility of restoration, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup gives very grateful ease and relief to the weary sufferer.

NOTICE.—For the past thirty three years "CONGRESS" Yeast Powder has been extensively sold. It has always been made pure and healthy, and is to-day without a rival.

☞Slade's English Mustard and Congress Yeast Powder are standard and always reliable.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, March 3, by Rev. C. J. Clark, Sumner C. Thompson and Miss Katie M. Connellan, both of Portland.

In Brunswick, Feb. 24, Austin O. Adams of East Jeffrey, N. H., and Miss J. Helen Little of Brunswick.

In Tremont, Feb. 27, Jas. K. Kelley and Mary L. Hodgkins.

At Bar Harbor, Feb. 27, Geo. W. Anderson of Bar Harbor and Miss Susie J. Anderson of Waltham.

DEATHS.

In this city, March 4, Francis McGrath, aged 49 years 10 months.

[Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 6 India street.

In East Deering, March 4, Eben M. Winslow, aged 75 years.

[Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, East Deering.

In North Yarmouth, Feb. 26, Mrs. Delphina Staples, aged 45 years.

In Kennebunk lower village, March 2, B. Frank Emery, aged abeut 56 years.

In Phipsburg, March 1, Mrs. Sarah Davis, aged 83 years.

In East Corinth, Jan. 30th, Mrs. F. K. Dennett, widow of the late Daniel Dennett, Esq., of Milo, aged 68 years.

In Dexter, Feb. 20, Mrs. Mary J., wife of A. K. P. Smart, aged 49 years 4 months.

In Union, Feb. 21, Dea. Henry Seiders, aged 82 years.

In Worcester, Mass, March 2, Wm. J. H. Wescott, aged 22 years 2 months,—son of Eliakim and Caroline Wescott of Standish.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

FROM	FOR	
City of Rio Janeiro New York	Rio Janeiro	Mch 5
Caspian	Halifax	Liverpool Mch 5
Olympus	Boston	Liverpool Mch 5
City of Chester	New York	Liverpool Mch 5
Elysia	New York	London Mch 5
Silesia	New York	Hamburg Mch 5
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool Mch 8
Athos	New York	Kingston Mch 8
Scythia	New York	Liverpool Mch 9
City of Montreal	New York	Liverpool Mch 9
Crescent City	New York	Aspinwall Mch 10
Newport	New York	Havana Mch 10
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg Mch 10
City of Mexico	New York	Havana Mch 10
Anchoria	New York	Glasgow Mch 12
Britanic	New York	Liverpool Mch 12
Lake Nepigon	Portland	Liverpool Mch 18
Circassian	Halifax	Liverpool Mch 19
Colon	New York	Aspinwall Mch 20
Sarmatian	Halifax	Liverpool Mch 22
Parisian	Halifax	Liverpool Mch 26

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....MARCH 5.
Sun rises.....6.30 | High water, (P M).. 2.58
Sun sets.....5.54 | Moon sets.....morn.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Arrived.

Sch Agnes Bell, Fernald, Eastport for Boston.

Sch Arcola, for New York, with lumber, parted chains in lower harbor and was towed up to one of the wharves.

Cleared.

Steamship Lake Manitoba, (Br) Scott, Liverpool—Thompson, Murray & Co.

Steamship Glendevon, (Br) Hay, Glasgow—D Torrance & Co.

Barque D A Brayton, Huntley, Buenos Ayres—S C Dyer.

Sch Clara E Simpson, Talpey, Baltimore—Berlin Mills Co.

FROM MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Ar at New York 4th, ship Dakota, Gilkey, Bath, to load for San Francisco.

Passed Owl's Head 4th, 10.30 AM, steamer City of Portland, from St John, NB, for Portland.

Ar at Delaware Breakwater 4th, barque Hannah McLoon, from Baltimore for Portland.

Ar at Cardiff 3d inst, ship Palestine, Emmons, Bremen.

Ar at Glasgow 3d inst, steamer Lake Champlain, Stewart, Portland.

Sch James Barrett, of Barnstable, 137 tons, has been purchased by parties at Round Pond. She is to be commanded by Capt L F Jones, formerly of the Mariel.

MEMORANDA.

Sch Norman, Smith, from Cienfuegos for Boston, put into Vineyard-Haven 2d inst, and reports during a storm on lat 34 53, lon 75 06, carried away mizzenmast, split spanker, lost mizzentopsail and jib, broke main rail, &c.

Sch M C Moseley, Dow, from Azua for Boston, which put into Vineyard-Haven 2d, reports, night of Feb 27, was struck by lightning and the captain and mate were knocked down and the ironwork at mashead broken.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cld 2d inst, ship Valparaiso, Mills, Cork.

Ship Geo F Manson left for Port Costa 22d to load wheat.

Chartered—Ship John Bryce,

THE PRESS.

The Bishop Astray.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

[A Bishop having preached with effect on the Sunday in the rural parish of Winford, has set forth on the Monday to ride through the wood to Winbeach, where he is to open a church. He has sent his man and his luggage by train, and, as the way is not long, and the day exceeding fair, he rides along on a bridlpath. Ambling easily, he permits himself to be soothed by the sweet air of spring.]

How sweet the air is! It is an old saying—but oh, how profoundly true!—that the renewal of the year suggests always the renewal of youth. The memory of childhood's hours is strangely clear with me to-day. That looks a delightful seat; nature seems to have prepared a throne for me in the forest; I should like to get off and try it. And why should I not? I have abundance of time. Whoa! Steady, old horse, while I dismount. Good Robin! There you are securely fastened; and now—yes; the seat is most excellent. Ha! what a change from the saddle!—capacious, soft, delightful! I think I may venture to lay aside my hat; the air is so soft that I have no fear of taking cold; this glade is so secluded that surely I need not hesitate to lay aside my dignity for the moment—(*he lays aside his hat.*) Memories of my careless, wayward boyhood throng thick upon me. What a climber I was! I should have been up among the branches in these days, not sitting among the roots. And I have climbed since then, I have risen to some eminence—yes. I can can afford an idle hour—an hour of sitting lowly amid the guarded roots. Wouldn't it be better if I leaned a little more back?—yes, that's much better: there's nothing derogatory in a recumbent position; after all, there is no luxury like that which simple nature prepares for us in the sweet woodland ways—that's pretty; quite a poetical expression; how fond I was of poetry when I was a boy! Dear me, it must be a long time since I have read any poetry! No, no; by the bye, there was that admirable volume dedicated to me by Canon Pipoon; I read it with the greatest interest; it was full of most valuable thought and feeling—a very valuable book for these days—as I remember I told him. As poetry—I wonder what Susan would have thought about the Canon's poetry. I fear she would have laughed at it; even I myself might have laughed in those days. Certainly it was a very different sort of poetry which we used to shout about the woods. As I lie here and look up into the clouds of young yellow oak leaves swimming in yellow light, I can almost fancy myself a heedless boy again, at home with sister Susan—poor sister Susan!

It makes me sigh that I must enjoy my eminence alone. Poor girl! How romantic she was, how foolishly romantic; and how bitterly she was punished! I wonder what became of her husband, that accurs—, that unhappy fiddler—and of the boy and girl? It is strange how little I have thought of them of late years. I have been very busy—the care of my high office—and besides, I exhausted every means of finding them; and beyond the bare notice of their mother's I could find nothing. Poor Susan! How soft and drowsy is this fertile air! Delicious repose! Yes, there is a certain stiffness about the poetry of Canon Pipoon, a constraint—there is something which interferes with my ease. I fancy that I am somewhat tightly braced; really this spot is so strictly private, that I might almost venture; "dulce est desipere in" that is, surely there is no harm. I think I may venture on a little relaxation. (*He loosens his apron.*) Ah! that is good. I feel young and light at heart as a boy. O boyhood, happy, careless boyhood! O—ow!! There must be a stone in my boot. I have a busy time before me, it will never do for me to be lame. I ought to take my boot off. Tut! Dear, dear! What have I done? It's in the other boot. I must have that off, too. How nice and cool for the feet! It is an excellent thing to have one's boots off for a little while. I think I have read somewhere that on campaigns—yes.

(*So the Bishop lies on his back, and wags a free foot in the air; soon he begins to hum, and after a little the vague humming passes into song.*)

"O many the leaves of the summer trees,
And they tremble to all the airs;
O many the lights on the summer seas
Wherever a sunbeam flares;
A myriad answer the sun,
But my love loves but one;
The breeze loves many, but none my one love shares."

Let me see; how does it go on? "Young Kate is as—as proud as"—as what? Dear, dear, what rubbish it is! It must be twenty years since I have thought of that ridiculous song. Tut, tut, how does it go? It's not worth remembering; but I can't bear to think that my memory is not so good as it was. Nothing is more important to a man in my position than a good memory. I mustn't give it up; I must not be beaten. Ah—ah!—yes:

"Young Kitty's an icicle bright in the sun,
But she melts and is naught to me;
And Dolly's a glow-worm when day is done,
That the stars peep down to see.
There are maidens a-many, I wis,
But one—but one—to kiss;
There are maidens a-many—but none—but none—but none—"

(*The voice of Auriol is heard in the wood; he sings loudly*)

"I'll kiss but thee."

Bishop. Eh? eh? No, no; that's not it.

Auriol. Powers of the air! What have we here! Are you a fish or an islander?

(*The Bishop reaches one hand toward his shoes, and with the other grasps his apron.*)

A. Prithee lie still, Burly Hercules. I should never forgive myself if I disturbed such repose. Are you a brother of our order—of our disorder? Are you too a player? Are you a heavy father?"

B. No, sir. (*He sinks back with a smile and a sigh.*) A character!

A. The pity of it! What is the value of such dignity and comely obesity save for a heavy father? The boards shall groan beneath your tread. Come with me to Winbeach and be presented to the best of managers as my Alter Ego—which, for your ears unlearned, I will render as "my other self"—as my most substantial shadow.

B. My path lies in the other direction. I am on my way to Winford.

A. Speak not of Winford. I have been starring there.

B. Starring?

A. Yes, sir. I arose a new star over the steaming flats of Winford; but the eyes of the yokels had grown so used to starring on earth that they could not look toward heaven. I was compelled to abandon the last two acts of Hamlet, and, in lieu of harrowing my royal mother's soul, I betook myself to some ground tumbling. Then was I under the eyes of the earth-born; they were aware of me; they thundered with their hobnails on the boards.

B. A precarious life, I fear, my friend.

A. Up to-day and down to-morrow; luckily it is always to-day. Isn't this good enough? This wood, this air full of healthful fragrance, this fresh springing fern where the sunshine is 'prisoned, this mossy couch, whereon even you might yield me a corner for sitting. Thank you; that's good. Now, here are we two rascals as happy as virtuous souls, and all for nothing; we sit at our ease like gentlemen; we have, as it were, come in with an order; we are on Nature's free list. But come, you were singing as I drew near; I, too, will lie along; and now, like Tityrus and Melibœus, will we contend in song. Do you begin; and if the victory be yours, I will give you a shilling.

B. No, no. I—I did not know that I was singing. I was but testing my memory. It is very important for me that my memory should not fail me. I have a great deal to remember, a great deal of grave responsibility.

A. Powers of the air! This man speaks like an orator.

B. An indifferent orator.

A. Are you a politician?

B. My position compels me to take some share in legislature.

A. (*Groans and says—*) Repent and take some honest calling. My heart warms strangely to you; come with me and be a heavy father.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The blackboard is the most marked feature of our common school system.—Lowell Citizen.

What Says Professor Carnochan, of the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic? "My patients derive marked and decided benefit from it." It imparts fresh energy into an enfeebled, disordered system.

An exchange prints an article headed "How Oilcloth is Made." We have read it through carefully, but have failed to find the information we seek, which is how oilcloth is always made so all-fired cold?—Rome Sentinel.

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MEDICAL.

PROF. EDISON'S

POLYFORM.

After much persuasion, *Prof. Edison* has been prevailed upon to give to the world his truly wonderful discovery for alleviating pain. For years he suffered from neuralgic pains, unable to find any remedy among the hundreds which he tried that would give him permanent ease. Finally he became convinced that he must become his own physician and seek, by experiments, for the desired relief. He had taken all the well known sedatives, which gave only tempory relief, and produced nervousness, loss of appetite, &c. He now sought for a combination of such remedies as would, by *outward* application, cure him of his distress and at the same time not be injurious to his system.

Trials and experiments followed this determination until he at last produced a compound which by application, entirely subdued all pain and allowed his system to recuperate, and throw off the disease.

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Gratified with the result upon himself, he tested his discovery upon others who suffered from nervous pain, and in every case the relief was perfect.

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The number of remarkable cures, and the suffering Polyform has saved, attest the wisdom and philantrophy of this course.

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STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss. February 25th, A. D. 1881.

THIS is to give notice, that on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1881, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Cumberland, against the estate of

GEORGE W. ROSE of Harrison,

in said County of Cumberland, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the Twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1881, to which last named date, interest on claims is to be computed;

That the payment of any debts to or by said debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law;

That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court room, in Portland, on MONDAY, the Seventh day of March, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

GEO. W. NEWCOMB,
Deputy Sheriff as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County. feb25d1aw2wF

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Electors of the City of Portland:

PURSUANT to Warrants from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland, the duly qualified Electors of said city are hereby notified to meet in their respective Ward Rooms, on

Monday, the Seventh day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

to give in their votes for Mayor of the City, one Alderman, three Common Councilmen, a Warden and Clerk and two City Constables; also in Wards Two, Five, Six add Seven, for one Superintending School Committee in each of said Wards.

The polls on such day of election to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they shall be closed.

The Aldermen of said city will be in open session at the Common Council Room in City Building, from nine to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of the four secular days next preceding such day of election, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualification of voters whose names have not been entered on the lists of qualified voters, in and for the several Wards, and for correcting said lists.

Per order.

H. I. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

feb22 dtd 184 Middle Street.

To the Commissioners of Portland Harbor:

THE proprietors of a piece of land adjoining Fore River, on the southerly side, request permission to fill a portion of the flats at the intersection of Portland bridge with the upland on the westerly side. The space it is desired to fill is wholly within the Harbor Commissioners' line and will not exceed five hundred feet square.

(Signed)
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH W. THOMAS,
By W. W. THOMAS, Trustee.

Portland, March 1, 1881.

ON the foregoing petition it is ordered that a hearing be granted on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, at 4 o'clock p. m., at No. 4 Exchange Street, when all interested may be heard, and that a notice of the petition, together with this our order thereon, be given by publication in two of the daily papers printed in Portland for seven days previous to the notice.

JACOB McLELLAN,
TIMOTHY B. TOLFORD,
C. H. FARLEY,
} Harbor Commissioners.

Portland, March 1, 1881. mar2 dtd

Harbor Commissioners' Notice.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23d, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Draw, in the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, leading to Back Cove, will be closed for repairs from March 6th to the 20th inclusive.

JACOB McLELLAN,
TIMOTHY B. TOLFORD,
C. H. FARLEY,
} Harbor Commissioners.

feb25 dtd

COPARTNERSHIP.

Co-partnership Notice.

WE have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of ROLLINS & RUMERY, to carry on the Coffee and Spice business, at the old stand of Rollins & Whitten, 250 Fore Street.

F. C. ROLLINS,
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Portland, Feb. 17, 1881.

THE co-partnership of ROLLINS & WHITTEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against them will be settled by ROLLINS & RUMERY, who are alone authorized to collect the claims and demands of the old firm.

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Portland, Feb. 17, 1881. feb18dtf

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Feb. 9, 1881. feb9d1mteod11m&w6w6

$1000 REWARD! For any case of Car buncles, Felons, Boils Ulcers, Abscesses, Sores of long standing, Erysipelas Piles, Salt Rheum, Soft and Ulcerated Corns, Chilblains, Inflamed Joints, Frost Bites, etc. Mrs Julye Myer's Drawing & Healing Salve fails to cure

Boston, Dec. 13, '80.

Mrs. Julye Myers,

Madam,—About the 3rd of Dec. 1879, I was taken with a swelling in my foot which settled into dry Gangrene. I was told that I had not 24 hours to live. My wife catching at the last straw, applied your salve: it kept the Gangrene from spreading any further and saved my life. I am 78 years of age, and I owe the few remaining years of my life, entirely to you.

Yours etc. Wm. Wood,
45 Buckingham Street.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1880.

Mrs. Myers: Dear Madam—Having been afflicted for several years with piles, and having tried numerous remedies without avail, I was persuaded to try your drawing and healing salve, and am happy to say has met with complete success.

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Portland, March 1, 1881. mar3d3t*

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Cambridge, Mass.

THE June examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School, and the Medical School, will hereafter be held simultaneously in Cambridge, Exeter, N. H., New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco, on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday following the last Wednesday in June. They will begin this year on THURSDAY, JUNE 30th, at 8 A. M.

Candidates may present themselves upon a part of the examinations.

For recent examination papers and further information address the REGISTRAR, HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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The following Trade Circular is respectfully presented by the undersigned Retail Houses of Portland, with a view to show the extent and variety of articles handled, and the names of those large dealers who make this City the best market and trade centre for the people of Maine.

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